(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 1048.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1786.

VIENNA, *December 5.*

THE attention of our politicians is no longer engaged upon the affair of the Scheld, the great ſubject of diſcuſſion being now the propoſed exchange of Bavaria for the Auſtrian Netherlands, which it is generally believed will take place in a ſhort time.

TANGIERS, *November 11.*

Yeſterday were embarked for Malaga, ſix oſtriches, two lions, one panther, a hyena, ſeveral curious ſheep, and a goat of an uncommon ſpecies. They are a preſent from the emperor of Morocco to the king of Spain.

NAPLES, *November 16.*

They write from Trani, that the ſepulchre of a biſhop was accidentally diſcovered there lately, and that from the inſcriptions it bears, the body it contains appears to have lain there for four centuries, notwithſtanding neither the corpſe, the beard, nor the pontifical veſtments exhibit any marks of alteration or decay.

Nov. 25. The two principal mouths of Veſuvius continue to throw out cinders and ſtones, which ſometimes riſe to the height of 1500 toiſes, and the liquid matter is ſometimes ſeen to riſe in the form of a Jet d' Eau, and vaſt noiſes are heard in the bottom of the mountain. The crater which was at firſt very deep, is filled up, and the matter is voided by a new aperture on the ſlope of the mountain, whence it runs in a river of fire, and the lava is gathered in the bottom of a valley, and cauſes no damage. Repeated ſhocks have been felt in the neighbourhood of the mountain, and particularly on the morning of the 18th, inſomuch that the inhabitants begin to be alarmed, but the ſhocks have now ceaſed without doing any damage.

CADIZ, *November 22.*

The Porto Velena is arrived here from Vera Cruz, with 388,731 piaſtres on board, and a quantity of cochineal, ſugar, &c.

PETERSBURGH, *November 24.*

A week ſince a courier was diſpatched to England, the contents of whoſe advices were not abſolutely known; but they are generally ſuppoſed to be on the ſubject of the ſolicitations of the cabinet of Verſailles, preſſing the concluſion of the commercial negotiation now on foot, and thoſe of Great-Britain for a renewal of the treaty exiſting with her, which is near expiring.

Doubtleſs our court will avail herſelf of every advantage afforded by this double negotiation, and determine in favour of the nation whoſe offers are the moſt alluring.

COPENHAGEN, *December 8.*

It is now ſpoken with the utmoſt confidence, that the hereditary prince of Denmark, will ſoon embark on board the yacht preſented to him by his uncle the king of England, for one of the Britiſh ports, for the purpoſe of eſpouſing one of the princeſſes of that nation.

LONDON, *December 4.*

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Yorkſhire, November 11.

"Mr. Joſeph Binns, of this town, has diſcovered a certain method in the ſteering of balloons, which will aſtoniſh the ſcientific part of the world.

"Yeſterday this gentleman, accompanied by Meſſieurs Newmarch and Frobiſher, of the ſame place, aſcended from the Beacon-hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleaſure of ſome thouſands of ſpectators aſſembled on this occaſion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction againſt the wind.

"This philoſophical phænomenon aſcertains the ſteerage from the immediate and remote powers of electric repulſion; and from the ſame machinery, Mr. Binns can ſupply the exhauſted gaz and raiſe it higher and lower at pleaſure. Meſſieurs Newmarch and Frobiſher propoſe to accompany Mr. Binns to London, and no doubt the inventor will meet with a ſuitable reward for this wonderful diſcovery."

Not long ago a clergyman in the dioceſe of Evereux, in Normandy, who, when aſked a queſtion, no matter on what ſubject, always prefaced his anſwer with the logical caveat *Diſtinguo* (let us make proper diſtinction) was viſited by his Metropolitan, who being acquainted with this whim, reſolved to perplex him. Pray Monſieur l'Abbe, ſays the prelate, can the ſacrament of baptiſm be adminiſtered with meat broth? *Diſtinguo*, replied the prieſt, if you mean broth from your lordſhip's kitchen, I ſay no—if from the college copper, I maintain the baptiſm is valid.

Dec. 12. Our treaty of trade with the French is no longer impeded by the cambrick ſtipulations—The French recede from their propoſitions upon this point; ſo that the firſt free importations from Bourdeaux may be expected the enſuing ſpring—Our hardware and woollens will keep pace with them.

The ſhortneſs of the voyage, the quickneſs of the return, and the abundance of the conſumption, will make the trade with France more important than that with any other country. To France alſo, who can have no other equal market for her wine, the intereſt is no leſs ſtriking and deciſive.

The conſumption of wine in Ireland, though not quite ſo large as it has been, yet continues of ſuch extent, that were there no objection to the punctuality of their dealings, this country as a cuſtomer would be far better than England.

The wine trade with America, which is chiefly the ſtrongeſt Portugueſe wines, paſs almoſt entirely through the medium of ſome Engliſh compting-houſes. The ability or willingneſs to give credit to the other ſide of the Atlantic, being ſtill the excluſive blame or praiſe of Britain.

Foreign advices received by laſt Friday's continental mails, bring intelligence that orders have been iſſued out from the Spaniſh admiralty to fit out, for immediate ſervice, ten ſhips of the line; that their deſtination is not known to a certainty, but it is given out with confidence, and publicly enough in that country, that the miniſter's intention is, with the aſſiſtance of that ſquadron, and other forces, by a bold ſtroke, to put an end to all conteſt about the Muſquito Shore; and we—— why we, ſhall tamely ſubmit: Shan't we, ſweet Willy O!

Extract of a letter from Padua, via Paris.

"About a month ago, the houſe of Dona Thereſe Almeda, ſituated near a league from this town, was diſcovered early in the morning to be broke open, and that lady murdered in her chamber in a moſt ſhocking manner; ſhe was ſtabbed in ſeveral parts of her body, her head almoſt ſevered from it, and a finger on her left hand, on which ſhe wore a ring of conſiderable value, cut off. Here domeſtics were all immediately confined on ſuſpicion, and the body brought to town, which together with a bloody knife found in the chamber, were expoſed to public view in the chapel Noſtra Signiora del Monte, and perſons placed ſecretly to obſerve the countenances and actions of thoſe who came to view them. There was a perſon known by the name of Don Ignatius Perez, who had reſided here for ſome years, and made a very conſiderable figure, lived in an elegant manner, and both viſited and was viſited by every perſon of faſhion.

"This man happened to be paſſing by the chapel a few hours after the corpſe was expoſed, and ſeeing an immenſe croud, had the curioſity to deſcend from his chariot, and go in; it was obſerved by the perſon placed for the purpoſe, that his colour changed on viewing the body, but on ſeeing the knife which lay by, his confuſion increaſed. He retired precipitately; and two of the officers followed him, and ſaw him enter his own houſe, and poſted themſelves privately in ſight of his door: in a ſhort time a ſervant was obſerved to come out in a great hurry, whom one of the officers traced to a cutler's houſe in a neighbouring ſtreet, and ſaw him return with the cutler to his maſter's. The cutler again came out and went home in a ſhort time, when a party of guards ſeized him, and another detachment inſtantly took poſſeſſion of the manſion of Don Ignatius, and ſecured his perſon. The cutler, on being brought before the criminal judge, and threatened with the torture extraordinary, made a confeſſion which threw the whole city into confuſion and aſtoniſhment; he acknowledged that he had made that knife and ſeveral others of the ſame ſort for Don Ignatius: that he was one of the gang conſiſting of near thirty, (ſeveral of whom had appeared in the moſt reſpectable characters) of which Don Ignatius was their chief. That almoſt every robbery and aſſaſſination which had been committed for ten years paſt, had been done by their gang. That Perez's houſe was the receptacle of the plunder; and that in ſearching they would find ſeveral ſecret rooms where the booty and bodies of thoſe ſtrangers whom they had enticed there, and murdered, were concealed. In conſequence of this confeſſion, nearly all thoſe deſperadoes were apprehended, and on ſearching Don Ignatius's houſe, the private rooms were diſcovered, where not only an immenſe quantity of valuable things were found, but likewiſe a ward-robe containing every dreſs and diſguiſe poſſible to conceive. They were brought to trial, and Don Ignatius with ſeven of the principals were condemned to be broken alive, which ſentence was executed in the grand ſquare laſt week. Ignatius was three hours after his limbs were broke before he expired. The reſt of the gang were condemned, ſome to be ſtrangled, and others to the gallies for life."

Dec. 24. They write from Marſeilles, that the knights of Malta have had a ſerious engagement with the Algerine corſairs, in which the latter loſt five xebecs, and had many men killed. The religious order of Malta is certainly uſeful for the Mediterranean navigation. They are continually exerting their bravery againſt the enemies of the Chriſtian name, and ſurely their endeavours deſerve the thanks of all poliſhed nations.

In the treaty which Mr. Eden is going to conclude at Paris, the greateſt difficulties will occur in the articles of wine and brandy; for as to cambrick, France will never ſo much as mention it, becauſe the uſe of French cambricks could not well be more general in England, though it were admitted under an eaſy duty, than it is at preſent; and more of it could not be ſent to this country than is now; conſequently the taking off the prohibition here cannot be a ground for requiring France to make any conceſſion to us in return. The ſmuggling of wine, indeed, is more difficult than that of cambrick; and upon this article it is that we may negotiate with advantage to ourſelves. But Portugal may be diſſatisfied at the introduction of French wine under an eaſy duty, becauſe they might beat the Port wine out of the market, Portugal, however, cannot be injured by any ſuch meaſure; for let the duties on French wines be what they may, thoſe on Port wines muſt, by treaty, be one third lower. The Port wines brought into this kingdom amount *communibus annis* to 14,000 tuns a year; conſumption of what is called Port, but in fact ſophiſticated wine under that name, does not fall ſhort of 50,000 tuns; ſo that let the French ſend 20 or 30,000 tuns of their wine into England, ſtill there will be a vent for more Port than Portugal can well furniſh; and the loſs to the revenue by the lowering of the duties on the latter will be made up by the duties payable on the great quantities of French wines that will be then imported. But the great difficulty will be with reſpect to French brandy; for ſhould the duty on that be lowered conſiderably, ſo muſt the duty on rums, or our own colonies, which ought and muſt have a preference, would be greatly injured, if not abſolutely ruined, ſhould the duties on rums be lowered in proportion; then the revenue would be very much diminiſhed, and France would not think herſelf benefited, as the rum would be imported on ſuch terms, as to be a ſucceſsful rival in ſale to brandy. Here then it is that the public has a right to expect that Mr. Eden will exert all his abilities to reconcile the intereſts both of the Weſt-India iſlands and the revenue, with thoſe upon which the French miniſter may think it his duty to ſtand out ſome time. In order to bring the negotiation to a happy concluſion, it will be neceſſary for both ſides to make conceſſions, and certainly the lowering the duty on French brandy and wines, may be fairly balanced by a ſimilar reduction on the part of France of the duties payable on the importation into that country of Britiſh goods, which are now ſubject to duties equal almoſt to a prohibition; and, if our miniſters act wiſely and judiciouſly, it is poſſible that the French cabinet may be induced not only to admit under eaſy duties, ſuch articles of Britiſh growth or manufacture as are now imported into France under very heavy duties, but alſo to take off the prohibition on others which are now contraband. Perhaps even rum might be made importable into the French dominions, to the great benefit of our Weſt-India planters.

Jan. 9. By the mails of yeſterday we have the following ſummary of the anſwers made by the king of Pruſſia to the emperor's declaration relative to the exchange of Bavaria.

The emperor—At the conferences at Brenau, there was no mention made of the exchange of the Dutchy of Bavaria.

The king of Pruſſia—Refers to the declaration he made in October 1778, where it is proved, that Monſ. Thougout made a propoſal of that nature, in the name of his ſovereign, and which the king of Pruſſia did not accede to—adds that the war continued, and at length terminated by the peace of Teſchen, according to the terms of which the pretenſions of the imperial court to Bavaria, and every idea of a future exchange was deſtroyed.

The emperor—According to the German hiſtorian Schmidt, the treaty of Pavia was not concluded by all the houſe of Bavaria from that time, nor con-

cerned all the territory which they might poſſeſs at that time.

King of Pruſſia—The opinion of a modern hiſtorian proves nothing, if not ſupported by the evidence of cotemporary writers; and the inferences drawn are abſolutely falſe, in ſaying, that Lower Bavaria made a part of the patrimony of the houſe of Wetteſbaſh ever ſince, that the diſtrict of Brandenburgh was a particular electorate, and that the houſe of Bavaria could alienate that without oppoſition, or infringement on the treaty of Pavia. Beſides, granting thoſe aſſertions to be juſt, the family compacts ſo often renewed, have extended the treaty of Pavia to all the poſſeſſions of the Bavaro-Palatine houſe, therefore no alienation can be made.

The emperor—Infers from the 13th article of the compact of 1771, that as an alienation is allowed in a caſe of neceſſity, an exchange may be juſtified.

The king of Pruſſia—From the ſame article draws an inference diametrically oppoſite, and ſhews that the motive of the contracting parties always to preſerve the patrimonial eſtates to their houſe; and beſides, in the preſent caſe, there was neither neceſſity nor advantage for ſuch an exchange; that any one throwing his eyes over the map, may be convinced that a lois, and not an advantage, would follow—and that the empreſs of Ruſſia had expreſsly ſaid that the refuſal of the preſumptive heir of Bavaria was ſufficient to overthrow the propoſed exchange.

The emperor—Accuſes the court of Pruſſia of having ſpread report, that the emperor intended to take violent methods to effect the exchange.

The king of Pruſſia—Challenges the court of Vienna to mention one inſtance in which ſuch a report was propagated by him.

The emperor—Cannot conceive, why the exchange of Bavaria ſhould be conteſted, while there are ſo many examples on record of exchanges of German territories formerly.

The king of Pruſſia—Anſwers, that any exchange is poſſible, when by the conſent of the contracting parties, who are free to do it, but where that is wanting, any exchange is impoſſible.

The emperor—Preſumes that the court of Pruſſia contradicts itſelf: in the declaration of 1778, the right of the houſe of Bavaria to alienate its eſtates is acknowledged, and in the declarations of 1785, it is conteſted.

The king of Pruſſia—Since the peace of Teſchen, by which the family of the ſaid houſe was guaranteed, he is engaged to ſupport that guarantee, and therefore, muſt now hold a different language from that before the peace.

The ſtatement of the diſpute between the two courts proceeds farther, that as his Pruſſian majeſty, in the treaty of Bade, promiſes not to oppoſe the exchange of any one of the ſtates of Bavaria, the houſe of Bavaria is at liberty to make an exchange at pleaſure and unlimited; but, according to the court of Pruſſia, this exchange is not underſtood to be total but partial, Beſides the treaty of Bade does not diſannul the family compacts of the houſe of Bavaria, nor the Golden Bull, nor the conſtitution of the empire. The emperor again ſays, that both by that treaty and that of Raſtadt, the emperor and the empire can, in conſequence of an united legiſlative power, grant a privilege to the houſe of Bavaria to make an exchange, notwithſtanding the compacts, the bulls, &c. To this the court of Pruſſia agrees, but proves that the emperor and empire have not uſed the powers conferred in thoſe treaties, and that therefore the houſe of Bavaria is always bound by the compacts, &c.

It is alſo alleged on the part of the emperor, as a juſtification of the projected exchange, that different diviſions and diminutions have been made anciently of the ſtates of Bavaria: and to this the court of Pruſſia anſwers, that Auſtria, Styria, the country of Goertz, Tyrol, and the diſtrict of Inn have been taken from it, and that the manner in which thoſe diſmemberments were made is ſufficiently well known. The court of Vienna wiſhes alſo to draw an argument from the ſeparate letters of infœdation from the ſeveral ſtates of Bavaria, but it is anſwered, that as the family compact unites them, they are unalienable.

The court of Vienna proceeds to ſay, that Bavaria always was a Duchy, and not an Electorate, and that the electoral dignity was not extended to it until the year 1778; that this anſwers the court of Berlin, is contrary to hiſtory, and that from the earlieſt times the electoral was attached both to the Palatinate and Bavaria, conſequently the latter is under the control of the Golden Bull.

As to what the court of Berlin advances relative to the peace of Teſchen, being the guaranty of the family compacts, the court of Vienna obſerves, that Luſace was exchanged for Anſpach and Bareuth, and therefore the houſe of Bavaria has an equal right to diſpoſe of its eſtates—that the treaty of Bade having permitted an exchange of Bavaria, the ſafety and balance of Germany can be in no danger as ſince the date of that treaty, the houſe of Auſtria was much more powerful than at preſent, and that of Brandenburgh has ſince increaſed in its expence. To this it is replied on the part of the king of Pruſſia, that with regard to the exchange of Lucſay, the compariſon is not juſt, nor the circumſtances applicable to the preſent caſe, ſince while the houſe of Bavaria refuſes its conſent to that exchange it cannot take place.

After ſome other arguments, *pro* and *con* to the ſame purpoſes, his Pruſſian majeſty flatters himſelf that the emperor will no more think of a voluntary exchange ſimilar to that which was the ſubject of the convention of Jan. 3, 1778.

There is not a ſyllable in the mail which arrived yeſterday, relative to any prohibition of the emperor againſt Engliſh manufactures.

NEWPORT, *March* 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newbern, North-Carolina, February 20, 1786.

"I now write you a piece of news.—When I was in Charleſton, I ſent my ſails up to a ſail-loft to have them overhauled: while the ſail-makers were at work on the ſails, one of them was taken very ill, and a doctor was ſent for, and in a few hours one of the ſail makers was delivered of a fine daughter in the ſail-loft. She was a young lady, dreſſed in man's apparel, and came from Britain with a ſail maker. She came away with him becauſe her friends would not allow her to marry him; and when they arrived at Charleſton they followed the ſail-making buſineſs in partnerſhip."

NEW-YORK, *March* 24.

We learn from Rhode-Iſland, that the rev. Dr. James Manning, and brigadier-general Nathan Miller, are appointed to repreſent that ſtate in congreſs, until the next annual election.

It affords particular ſatisfaction to be able, from the beſt authority, to aſſure the public, that our troubleſome neighbours the Cherokee Indians, have finally treated with our commiſſioners for Indian affairs, upon the moſt advantageous principles, the articles of which definitive treaty have not yet come to hand—The Shawaneſe appear likewiſe convinced of their error, and it is not doubted the Delawares and Wyandotts will ſoon ſhake off thoſe ridiculous prejudices in favour of Britons, which individuals of that nation, as well as lurking enemies of this, have taken unwearied pains to circulate among them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton, New-Jerſey, to his correſpondent in this city, dated March 20, 1786.

"Our aſſembly have reſcinded their reſolution of February laſt, which was haſtily produced, and calculated to counteract federal meaſures, until your ſtate ſhould come into the general impoſt. Both branches of the legiſlature are ſeriouſly determined to counteract, as far as they can, every local ſyſtem of New-York, until they come fully into the impoſt duty. It is not politically wiſe or juſt, to delay it for an hour. A bill is engroſſed in council, to eſtabliſh a free port at Powles Hook; and I preſume an impoſt duty will be laid on all goods brought from New-York into Jerſey. All the other ſtates have come fully into this eſſential meaſure, and it is ſtrange that New-York ſhould now act ſo inconſiſtent with her former policy."

March 29. It is with pleaſure we inform the public, that a gentleman of South-Carolina, has invented a machine ſo conſtructed, that it will raiſe water in quantity, from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per minute, from 26 feet in height to 200 perpendicular, alſo pumps that will fill an indigo vat in one minute; their conſtruction ſimple, and eaſily worked; pumps to throw a moſt amazing quantity of water out of ſhips or veſſels, ſo as to prevent them from ſinking, ſhould they unfortunately ſtart a plank; pumps for ſtopping and putting out fires, in cities, &c. even when the wind blows high; this gentleman's turn of mind, aided by an indefatigable induſtry, promiſe great advantages in the improvement of agriculture, and if properly encouraged, will greatly advance the proſperity of the ſtates.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 29.

Captain Durry of the ſhip ———, bound from Philadelphia to Bilboa, in a letter dated the 16th of February, informs, that he arrived at Barbados in the greateſt diſtreſs, with the loſs of his mizen-maſt and quarter galleries; the ſhip at that time making three feet ten inches water in an hour. He at laſt got permiſſion to refit, but before he had got his repairs completed, was ordered to ſea, in as bad a condition as when he arrived. When at ſea, he found the ſhip in ſo deſperate a condition, that his hands were not willing to proceed on the voyage, he bore away for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived after much difficulty, and landed his cargo to repair, after which he intends to return to Philadelphia.

April 1. A writer in a late London news-paper thus obſerves—"As it is from the progreſſion of ſcience and art that ſpirit which we all juſtly admire in the Americans originally ſprung, ſo by the ſame means the ſame ſpirit is diffuſed, and will continue to be diffuſed over the world. Already we every where diſcern the influence of the great revolution acroſs the Atlantic on commerce, on the balance of power, and the genius of nations."

Extract of a letter from Charleſton (South-Carolina) March 15, 1786.

"Two perſons dreſſed in the Mooriſh habit are now in this city, and are ſuppoſed to be the ſame men that were taken in cuſtody in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of their being Algerines. The ſingularity of their dreſs induced a young gentleman, a ſtudent of the law, to aſk them ſome queſtions, which were anſwered with ſo much impertinence and vulgarity, that the gentleman proceeded to give the fellow a little manual correction, by way of reforming his manners. A mob immediately aſſembled, and the men were taken up: being carried to the houſe of a lady on the Bay, who underſtood their language, they appeared to be two men of the Jewiſh nation, who had landed in Virginia from Algiers, and had travelled over land from that ſtate to this.

"A deputation of Indians of the Chactaw Nation, are arrived in this city, with the ſerious information that the Spaniards had furniſhed the Creek Indians with 40,000 wt. of gunpowder, in order to make war againſt the Chactaws. The deputation have come here in order to ſolicit aſſiſtance from this ſtate. They will perform a warlike dance after their national manner, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, before his excellency the governor's door."

Extract of a letter from a capital houſe in Jamaica to their correſpondents in Charleſton, dated Kingſton, February 25, 1786.

"The late inſtruction, which arrived from Britain, directed to the different officers in the Bahama ſervice here, have been ſuch as will finally put a ſtop to all intercourſe with the American ſtates, except in real Britiſh bottoms, navigated according to law. Frigates and ſloops of war, will be conſtantly kept cruiſing round this iſland and its dependencies. We have had two or three very diſagreeable jobs in conſequence of veſſels coming to our addreſs, maſked with unlawful papers; and although they eſcaped, no hopes of the ſame kind, ever ought to induce you to riſk your property to this iſland. A ſloop of war with a cuſtom-houſe officer on board, has ſeiz'd a ſhip, three brigs, and a ſchooner, during her cruiſe round the iſland laſt week.

"The following veſſels are ſent into this port from the out ports, on account of their being American property maſked with illegal papers, having contraband articles on board, or on account of their not being navigated according to law, viz.

"The Brothers, Rhode Iſland; brig Royal Midſhipman, New-York; brig Friendſhip, Wilmington; ſchooner Aurora, New-York; ſloop Convert, New-London."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the weſtern country, to his friend in New-Haven, dated Fort-Fenny, near the Miami, December 22, 1785.

"The population of the country of Kentucky will amaze you; in June, 1779, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 176 only, and they now exceed 30,000: I have now been 39 days at this port, and there have paſſed 34 boats for the falls; and not more than one third the boats which come to this country with ſettlers, go as far down as this place: it is a moderate computation to number 10 to a boat, this gives an addition of 1000 at leaſt in the laſt 40 days, and I am informed more than one half the ſettlers come through the wilderneſs from Virginia, I have not a doubt but 3000 men in arms might be paraded at this place in twelve days, if neceſſary.

"It will be as practicable to turn a torrent of water backward, as to prevent the amazing emigration to this country; and, they are of all nations, tongues and languages, from China, from all parts of Europe, from our own country, and every part of America, they are gathered.

"The whole of that country is located, ſome of 8 or 10 locations upon each other, that whoever purchaſes there, is ſure to purchaſe a law ſuit, and a very uncertain title.

"The principal ſettlement is Lexington, 70 miles S. E. from this poſt, Louiſville, at the falls of Ohio, conſiſts of about 100 buildings, in three parallel ſtreets, in an oblique direction to the river; it is in a beautiful ſituation, having the falls in front, and a view of the river in its courſe from the upper country. On the N. W. ſide of the falls, the earth, or waters iſſuing through it, poſſeſſes a petrifying quality beyond what I have ſeen at any other place, fiſh, birds, roots, vegetables, &c. &c. are petrified, and adhered to the flat rock at the bottom, many of which we have gathered.

"The big bones of an animal, now unknown, are alſo among the curioſities of this country; they are dug out of the earth at a Salt Lick about 30 miles from this place; we took up ſome ſeven feet under ground; a thigh bone of four feet one inch long, and a double tooth weighing five pounds and a quarter, are among them. Some much larger have been found.

"From every obſervation I can make, I have not a doubt this country will be ſpeedily ſettled, and very great advantages may be made by thoſe who are early in their adventures and ſpeculations, and I have no more doubt that the United States will loſe all the benefit they expect to derive from it, unleſs ſome more expeditious method for opening the ſettlement on this ſide the river ſhould be ſpeedily adopted."

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 13.

"On Tueſday morning laſt departed this life, Mrs. RACHEL HAMMOND, relict of Philip Hammond, Eſq; in the 75th year of her age, after a long and painful illneſs which ſhe bore with much chriſtian reſignation; a lady of moſt exemplary piety and devotion, and whoſe goodneſs of heart, humanity and hoſpitality, juſtly endeared her to all ranks of people, and whoſe death is greatly lamented by all her relations, friends and neighbours."

A Caution to the Public.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 11, 1786.

INFORMATION is given, that ſeveral counterfeit certificates for depreciation of pay to the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, have been preſented here. Thoſe which have been produced are ſigned with the names W. Wilkins, and John Johnſon, and there may be others abroad in the names Z Turner, and C. Richmond, who ſucceeded Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Johnſon. Some of the counterfeits are artfully executed, and may eaſily be impoſed upon incautious perſons.

Charles county, April 4, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, ſituated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or leſs, ſix miles above Benedict, and about the ſame diſtance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn houſe, with ſtables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2,500 gallons of cider of the firſt quality, a variety of the beſt kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; twenty or twenty-five acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fiſh, oyſters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and poſſeſſion will be given next fall. Caſh, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds, will be taken in payment. A very reaſonable credit will be allowed the purchaſer for great part of the purchaſe money, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will follow the land.

1 00 7/6 WALTER H. HARRISON.

Montgomery county, March 25, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Hartly Hall, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, lately ſurveyed, and bounded round with ſtone; there are on the land, a very good dwelling houſe with three rooms below ſtairs, but not yet finiſhed, two very good brick chimnies, and all other convenient out houſes, a tobacco houſe 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, a large apple and peach orchard juſt beginning to bear fruit; this plantation lies about two miles from the mouth of Seneca, and on the moſt public road that leads from Leeſburg to Baltimore; it is thought to be a moſt excellent place for a ſtore or tavern, there being not a tavern from Leeſburg till you get to the court-houſe, which is upwards of thirty miles; there is on the above land fine water, plenty of wood, and young timber.

1 00 7/6 BASIL MAGRUDER.

N. B. To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a very likely negro girl, about fourteen years old, well grown, very handy, remarkable honeſt and ſenſible, ſhe has tended for ſome time in a gentleman's houſe in Alexandria, Virginia, and makes an exceeding good waiter. B. M.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE houſe, warehouſe, &c. wherein the ſubſcriber now lives. 1

WILLIAM BROWN.

Calvert county, April 11, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the fifth day of May next, at the late dwelling houſe of Mordecai Smith, deceaſed, for ready money,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the ſtock of horſes, hogs, and cattle, plantation utenſils, and houſehold furniture.

1 00 7/6 GEORGE SMITH,
PHEBE SMITH, adminiſtratrix.

COMPOSITORS. 1

TWO good JOURNEYMEN COMPOSITORS are wanted by the Printers hereof.

WILLIAM TUCK,

Painter and Glazier, 1

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he carries on the above buſineſſes in all their branches.

April 13, 1786.

Dancing School.

THIS is to give notice to my ſcholars in this city, that my ſchool ſhall be opened as ſoon as I make up a ſubſcription of thirty ſcholars, for that purpoſe I have left the ſubſcription paper at Mr. Paul Richards's in this city, who will wait on the ladies and gentlemen who think proper to favour me with their cuſtom.

1 00 7/6 LOUIS ROUSSELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Dunbar, who was born in the town of Portſoy, Banffſhire, North-Britain, and came to America about four years ago, that if alive and on the continent, upon his application to the printers hereof, he will be informed ſomething very much to his advantage. 1 00 7/6

THERE is at the plantation of James Nettle, in St. Mary's county, on Bird's creek, taken up as a ſtray, a red BULL, about four or five years old this ſpring, with an under keel in each ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 00 7/6

THE partnerſhip of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be diſſolved the firſt of May next; all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to ſettle their accounts by that time, and thoſe who have claims againſt them are requeſted to make them known. 9

Bud's creek, St. Mary's county, April 4, 1786.

THIS is to inform the public, that Archibald D. Barber, of St. Mary's county, has made over unto me all his eſtate both real and perſonal, in truſt, for the payment of his debts, and other purpoſes mentioned in the deed.

1 00 7/6 LUKE W. BARBER.

April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS we have been informed that Mr. Edward Crow, jun. of Montgomery county, hath maliciouſly and falſely endeavoured to injure our reputation, by circulating a libellous report, wherein he hath endeavoured to ſet forth to the public, that a villainous attempt was offered to his perſon by us on the road from Annapolis, which being utterly falſe, we take this public method to inform him of his baſe conduct, and call on him if in his power, to declare on oath, any thing injurious to our reputation, which ſhould he not comply with, we ſhall reſt ourſelves contented, hoping that his malicious deſigns being fruſtrated will terminate on his own head when they ſhall be viewed by the public.

1 00 7/6 BASIL BROWN,
PHILEMON BROWN.

Calvert county, April 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the twenty-firſt day of April next, at the late dwelling houſe of Gilbert Ireland, deceaſed, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the ſtock of horſes, hogs, and cattle, plantation utenſils, and ſome houſehold furniture. w3

2 ELEANOR IRELAND, adminiſtratrix.

March 21, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to move back early next fall, offers for ſale a tract of land of one hundred and thirty-three acres, lying in Charles county, about nine miles from Piſcataway, and ſix from Port-Tobacco, on the main road that leads from one town to the other; this place is allowed to be one of the firſt ſtands in the county for a public houſe, and has been occupied as ſuch theſe nine or ten years paſt; this land lies very level, ſixty or ſeventy acres are in wood; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe 36 feet by 28, with brick chimnies, and four fine places on the lower floor, a paſſage through the houſe, and a good kitchen 16 feet ſquare, with a good brick chimney, a paſſage 16 feet long, that leads from the houſe to the kitchen, with a plank floor, a corn houſe, two ſtables, a meat houſe, and ſome other houſes; all the ſaid buildings have been built within theſe eleven years paſt. Any gentleman inclined to purchaſe the ſaid place may view the land and buildings, and know the terms of payment by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the place. Time will be given for payment of part of the purchaſe money, as can be agreed on by the purchaſer and ſubſcriber.

2 BENNET HANSON CLEMENTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the firſt quality, ſuch as oak, poplar, and cheſnut, capable of making boards, ſhingles, pipe ſtaves, raling, paling, and ſcantling of any dimenſions. 2

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for caſh only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are ſeveral women with one, two, and three children, ſeveral girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about ſixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will ſoon be ſerviceable, and ſold very reaſonable for caſh. Inquire of the printers. 3

Weſt river, March 26, 1786.

For ſale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient landings on Weſt river,

WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, ſufficient to build a veſſel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4½ inch, 3 inch, 2½ inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trennails, the whole was cut and ſawed in the winter and ſpring of 1785, and is perfectly well ſeaſoned. For terms apply to w6

3 JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have a general aſſortment of goods at their ſtore on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would diſpoſe of all together at a reaſonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well ſecured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue ſelling as uſual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with ſpecie, with the intereſt added, and any kind of certificates at their paſſing value; and as they find, from their peculiar ſituation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that neceſſary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as ſoon as the goods now on hand are ſold, to decline that buſineſs for the preſent, and from an anxious deſire of being enabled to re-imburſe their correſpondents in Europe, requeſt thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom to be as early in making payments as poſſible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige 8 w

3 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

A VERY large, elegant, and convenient houſe, fit for public or private buſineſs, in this city.

4 ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

TAKEN up by James Thomas, living on Little Choptank, a ſmall ROW BOAT, about ten feet long. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſaid ſtate by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate, it was enacted, That all claims upon this ſtate, by any citizen thereof, which have ariſen before the tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, ſhall be brought in, liquidated and ſettled, on or before the tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim againſt the ſtate by any citizen thereof, which did ariſe on any account or tranſaction whatſoever, before the ſaid tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, ſhall after the ſaid tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, be paſſed or ſettled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this ſtate, unleſs the perſon having ſuch claim is or ſhall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this ſtate, in which caſes one year ſhall be allowed to ſuch perſons reſpectively, after the diſability removed, or the perſon ſo being out of the ſtate returns, to bring in and ſettle ſuch claims: and whereas it is repreſented to this general aſſembly, that ſundry citizens of this ſtate, having claims upon the ſame, through the remoteneſs of their ſituation from the auditor or intendant, and other cauſes, have not brought in the ſaid claims to be liquidated and ſettled on or before the aforeſaid tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reaſonable, that a further time ſhould be allowed, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to ſuch perſons as have juſt claims againſt this ſtate,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this ſtate by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the firſt day of Auguſt ſeventeen hundred and eighty,) which have ariſen before the ſaid tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, paſſed and ſettled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the firſt day of June ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and paid by this ſtate, any thing in the ſaid recited act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims againſt this ſtate by any citizen of any other of the United States, ſhall be brought in and ſettled as aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of December ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and that no claim againſt this ſtate as aforeſaid which ſhall not be brought in and ſettled agreeably to the directions of this act ſhall hereafter be paid by this ſtate, unleſs the perſon having ſuch claim be an infant, feme covert or perſon non compos mentis, or in ſome foreign country, in which caſes one year ſhall be allowed to bring in and ſettle ſuch claim, after the diſability removed, or the return of ſuch perſon to this or ſome one of the United States, as the caſe may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great ſeal, ſhall be ſent as ſoon as may be to the reſpective executive powers. 3

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following reſolve, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authoriſed and directed to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of all officers and ſoldiers who ſhall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have ſerved in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore ſettled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this ſtate, entitled, An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, &c. and the ſupplements to ſaid act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that ſuch application be made before the firſt day of November 1786, the auditor being fully ſatisfied of the identity of the perſon."

The auditor further informs every perſon who has not received his depreciation of pay as a ſoldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unleſs he produces a good and ſufficient diſcharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from ſome reſpectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he reſides, ſhewing that he is the identical perſon named in the diſcharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deſerter, or to any perſon who did not ſerve two full years or more from and after the firſt of January 1777.

3 C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice. 4

ALL perſons having claims againſt Jeſſe Doyne, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to 6 w

5 ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

1. NO execution to iſſue againſt debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to eſtabliſh funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the ſaid treaſurer to iſſue executions on the bonds on which one year's intereſt, due the 1ſt of September 1785, ſhall not be paid before the ſaid 20th of March, for the ſaid one year's intereſt; and if the intereſt is not paid by the 1ſt day of September annually, the ſaid treaſurer, every year until 1790, to iſſue executions to compel payment of the *annual* intereſt due on ſuch bonds. After the 1ſt of January 1790, executions to iſſue on all the ſaid bonds for *principal* and *intereſt* due.

2. No execution to iſſue on any bond, for *continental ſtate* money, before the 1ſt day of January 1787, unleſs from the circumſtances of the debtors the intereſt of the ſtate may render it neceſſary; or unleſs for the indemnification of ſecurities; the treaſurer to be judge in *both* caſes.

3. No execution to iſſue on any bond for *ſtate* money, before the firſt day of July next, unleſs the circumſtances of the debtor, or the indemnification of ſecurities may render it neceſſary, as above.

4. No proceſs to iſſue on any bond for *ſpecie* (lodged in the treaſury before the firſt of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the firſt of January 1786.) pledged by act of November 1784, C. 55, to redeem the *two* emiſſions (of June 1780) of *ſtate* and *continental ſtate* money, before the firſt of June next; provided the ſaid debtors *before* that day, pay into the treaſury one half of their debts in *ſpecie*, or *ſtate*, or *continental ſtate* money; and in ſuch caſe the ſaid debtors to have indulgence for the *reſidue*, until the firſt of January 1787; and in caſe of neglect, after the firſt day of June next proceſs to iſſue, and *all* the money due on the ſaid bonds ſhall be applied to the redemption of the *ſtate* money.

5. As it is unjuſt that perſons who have *not* complied with the terms of ſale, preſcribed by the laws directing the ſales of confiſcated property, and have *not* yet bonded, ſhould be placed on a *better* footing than the purchaſers of the ſaid property who have paſſed bonds; every purchaſer of confiſcated property, pledged for the redemption of the two emiſſions of June 1780, who hath *not* yet bonded for the ſame, ſhall give bond on or before the firſt day of June next, with ſuch ſecurity as the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore (under the direction of the governor and the council) ſhall require, for payment of the purchaſe money and intereſt thereon; which principal and intereſt ſhall be paid in the ſame manner, and on the ſame terms and conditions as are reſpectively preſcribed by this act, in the caſe of perſons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the reſpective emiſſions of June 1780; and if any of the ſaid purchaſers ſhall neglect to give bond as aforeſaid, before the firſt day of June next, proceſs ſhall *immediately* iſſue thereafter, and payment compelled in the money, *according to contract*.

6. All collectors of the public aſſeſſment, and either of the treaſurers to receive the *two* emiſſions of June 1780, calculating the intereſt due thereon, at *par* with *ſpecie*, in payment of any taxes due the ſtate before the firſt of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emiſſions were directed to be received at par, intereſt included, in payment of any taxes due before the firſt of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any *ſpecie* in their hands, received in payment of the ſaid taxes due before the firſt of January 1785, in *exchange* for the ſaid emiſſions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requeſted to inſtruct the ſaid collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the *ſtate* money ſhall not be brought in by the firſt day of July next, the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall *proportion* the *balance* among *all* the debtors for *ſuch* money, and iſſue executions.

9. After the firſt day of July next, any poſſeſſor of the emiſſion of *ſtate* money may bring the ſame into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and take choice of any of the ſaid bonds for the ſaid emiſſion; and the treaſurer ſhall aſſign the ſaid bonds, and the aſſignee may, at any time *thereafter*, iſſue execution in his own name, and have the ſame remedy for payment as the ſtate.

10. After the firſt day of January 1787, any poſſeſſor of *continental ſtate* money may bring in the ſame, and chuſe any of the bonds for the ſaid money, and take aſſignment, and iſſue execution as aforeſaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To eſtabliſh funds, &c." are ſuppoſed to *include* the bonds paſſed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been diſcharged, and this ſubject was not conſidered by the legiſlature when the ſaid act was paſſed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the ſaid bonds not to diſcharge the ſame in depreciated paper, entitle them at leaſt to the indulgence of the legiſlature; no proceeding ſhall be had or inſtituted againſt any obligor or obligors, or his or their ſecurities, on any bond now in the treaſury, and paſſed upon the borrowing from the loan-office during the old government, any bills of credit iſſued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or intereſt, until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, or until the legiſlature ſhall determine in what manner the obligors aforeſaid ſhall pay off the bonds aforeſaid, and the intereſt thereon due.

12. Any ſecurity on bond for confiſcated Britiſh property, where the principal is dead, or ſhall die, the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, on application, may take bond with good ſecurity, for the principal and intereſt due, and deliver up and aſſign the original bond to ſuch ſecurity, that he may have the ſame remedy as the ſtate to recover the ſum for which he ſhall give bond as aforeſaid, from the eſtate of the deceaſed.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty ſhillings current money, on ſuit, or execution, on each bond, and *no more*, notwithſtanding there may be more obligors than one in the ſame bond, and notwithſtanding more executions may iſſue than one, or executions may iſſue more than *once* for one and the ſame cauſe.

The above abſtract publiſhed for the information of all concerned, by

THOMAS HARWOOD, treaſurer of the Weſtern Shore.

5

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The laſt gentle hint.

WE have ſeveral times, by way of advertiſement, called on all thoſe indebted to us to appear and ſettle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions againſt thoſe who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the ſcarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and truſting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reaſonable and very moderate requiſitions; but we are now convinced that Job's ſtock of patience would not be ſufficient to bear with the tardineſs of the preſent day; we therefore now, for the *laſt time*, require all who owe us to come in and ſettle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us caſh, by or before the firſt day of June next. Thoſe who do not regard this notice may be aſſured that ſuits will be commenced without ceremony.

4 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

WENT away laſt October, from Mr. Queens, Eaſtern branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined ſpeaks faſt, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was ſeen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Chriſtmas, and it is ſuppoſed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladenſburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

tf BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to paſs for a free man.

B. E.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſtant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a ſtout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a ſawyer; had on when he went away, a ſhort white cotton jacket and trouſers, a pair of country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he probably may paſs as a perſon permitted to hire himſelf, and now looking out for work, but no ſuch permiſſion is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow ſhall receive three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance.

4 WILLIAM STEUART.

ROMULUS,

A bright bay, full fifteen hands and a half high,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Doden, and will cover at two guineas, and five ſhillings to the groom.

Romulus was got by Sweeper, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Ranger, his grand-dam by Ariel, his great-grand-dam by Othello, out of an imported mare.

No mares will be covered unleſs the money is ſent with them. Good paſturage at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

4 WILLIAM STEUART.

Annapolis, March 21, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers to St. John's College, by order of the viſitors and governors, are hereby requeſted to make their firſt payment to the ſubſcriber, treaſurer to the college, on or before the firſt day of June next.

6 w

4 BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave of buſineſs for ſome time, will diſpoſe of his ſtock of merchandiſe on hand, conſiſting of a good aſſortment of ſpring and ſummer goods, and will oblige himſelf to make complete the fall and winter aſſortment to thoſe he has on hand; he will rent his ſtore and compting houſe, and if more convenient to the purchaſer of the merchandiſe, he will let his dwelling houſe adjoining for one or more years.

Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, who, for the laſt time, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame by the firſt day of July next.

5 JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the board of viſitors and governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpoſe, will, at any time before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, receive plans and propoſals for erecting the building or buildings of the ſaid college, within the city of Annapolis, and alſo for furniſhing materials for the ſame.

5 A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of viſitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Tueſday in May next.

By order,

5 EPHRAIM RAMSEY, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 20 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county.

7

January 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, on the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of land, called GOOD WILL PURCHASED AGAIN, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper croſs roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots; each of which has a proportion of wood-land. There are ſeveral buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

5X CHARLES JERVIS, attorney to ANNE PEMBERTON.

March 7, 1786.

SWEEPER,

WILL ſtand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the firſt of April until the firſt of July, and will cover at five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horſe Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horſe Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horſe was bred by John Croft, of Bartſterth, in Yorkſhire, and got by his noted horſe Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shafroe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unleſs the money is ſent with them. Good paſturage for mares at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the ſire of many good runners.

6 JOHN CRAGGS.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having an aſſignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his ſeveral ſtores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforeſaid to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal ſteps for the recovery of thoſe debts from all perſons without diſtinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this requeſt.

JOHN PETTY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.